

A RATHER sharp shock of earthquake was experienced in Kobe at twelve minutes past three on the morning of the 12th ult. The direction appeared to be from West to East, and the duration about thirty seconds. The tremor was the most violent felt in Kobe for a long time past.

THE *Locomotives* notes the fact that the Chinese at the Java ports feel grieved under the restriction on the importation of ammunition enforced there, and have hit upon a neat trick to pass gunpowder through the custom house. The manager at Singapore to empty that article out of tins into Chinese preserve pots and then import the powder in Java as provisions.

IN the *Ancona-Kunghai* collision case on the 21st inst. some interesting 'evidence' was elicited respecting the photograph of the engine-room log slate. The chief engineer said he had nothing to do with the said photograph; it was the Captain who had the photo taken. Possibly a photo of the log slate will be anxiously inquired for in future cases arising out of collisions on the high seas. We merely mention this as a wrinkle to those whom it may immediately concern.

THE seventh competition for the 'Kwoon Kwai Yau Challenge Cup' by members of the Hong Kong Rifle Association took place on the 22nd and 23rd March. The conditions were: first stage, 13 shots each at three, five, and ten hundred yards; second stage 15 shots each, seven, eight, a second nine hundred yards; men rifle as to concede no points to Martini-Henry. Mr. Cable, R.A., proved an easy win, tallying 130 at the first and 162 at the second stage. Mr. C. Ford being second with 116 and 140 respectively. Mr. F. G. Collins, who third on the list with 246, did badly in the stage, only scoring 9, but he pulled up splendidly at the seven and eight hundred yards. Mr. E. Woodin, who tallied 136 at the first stage, lost a match rifle, did not compete in the second stage.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.	
<i>Statistics for March, 1889</i>	
In-Patients remaining on March 1st.....	4
In-Patients admitted during March.....	4
Total In Patients treated	-
Of these there were—	
Discharged Cured	2
" Relieved	1
" On other grounds	1
Died in Hospital	-

TITLE Chemulpo correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes on March 18th:—"I am sorry to have to report to you an accident which occurred yesterday of the nature of the *Owari Maru* for Fusan. Owing to rough weather—there was a pretty smart sea on at the time, but principally due to the clumsiness of the boatmen, a sampan with numerous people on board capsized, and there was suddenly a scramble and general swimming for dear life, and the consequences have been much more serious than I have been able to say. The vessel was not far from the wharf, and the master of the German steamer *Signal* on the scene, the latter vessel being moored about half a cable distant from the *Owari Maru*. The flood tide was setting from the Japanese picket towards the *Signal*, and Captain Meyer, not without imminent peril to himself and crew, saved everybody, with one exception. The dead body has been recovered since. The circumstances, energetic and successful conduct of the captain on this splendid occasion was highly praised, as was the splendid discipline of his brave crew. Most of the wrecked people were taken on board the *Signal* and very tenderly cared for, and one of them, a Japanese who was half-drowned, certainly owes his restoration to life to the attention and skilful treatment bestowed on him by Captain Meyer."

THERE was a "umpus" in Queen's Road West last night (Sat.), which, but for the pluck and prompt action displayed by a few "bobbies" might have eventuated into scripus trouble. It appeared that a ricksha party, consisting of a few foreign ladies and gentlemen, was making its way round to view the illuminations, and when near the new Central Market found the street quite blocked by a surging crowd of Chinese, who were gazing at a penny peep-show. One of the gentlemen appealed to the nearest constable (P.C. 5) to make a round through the crowd, but the ricksha might as well do so, for the gallant bobby endeavoured to do so, but at the outset met with all the resistance a big stick met with a coolie at the business end of it could offer. The music of the peep show here played slowly, and the scrimmage became general. Bricks fell as thick as hail, but the "blues" stuck to their men and managed to lay three of them before they were dispersed. One of the constables, Mr. Ramsey at the morning there was before Capt. Ramsey at the Magistracy, and a member of the same group there made. One of the constables at his Sunday berth was suddenly taken a prominent part in the Reception Committee; the others were attracted in villainy and black eyes only. They'll look next upon the *samsu*—not when it's red—but when it's three months older.

THE ROYAL VIVIT.

LAYING THE PRAVA RECLAMATION
MEMORIAL STONE.

PRESENTATION OF A MASONIC ADDRESS.

The Duke of Connaught did go out yesterday afternoon (1st inst.), after all. Soldier he is, he braved the elements, and inspired the Ly-ce-mun folk. The Press representatives were not permitted to accompany him, it being feared that their vivid descriptions would tempt the Czar, or R-ajah Francis, some other potentate, to plan their campaign. Towards dusk H.M.S. *Lander*, *Sewer Porpoise* steamed through the Fast lane Harbour, firing an awful volley, the shot for each side replying. The idea was to see the enduring business would go. The war was that, between the forts and the submarines with which the Pass is saddled by the were theoretically a "busted flush." In the Duke and Duchess with their suite (see *Daily Press* diagram) dined at Headquarters with General Bryan Edwards, At the "tattoo" occurred, About three hundred landers, headed by the Regimental band and marched up, about fifty bearing torches. He executed the Duke of York's evolution, and turned the grounds for a couple of minutes, then went down the line again. "Tattoo" good deal of a fraud. Then the warrant on parade ground, and the torch-bearers surround the band whilst it played "Abide with me" previous to going to the canteen. It meant the Duke and Duchess received the of the Garrison.

and said—“I transfuse the very great pleasure to welcome your royal highness among us at this, the inauguration of what I think I may truly call the most important of the many important works that have been undertaken in this Colony—a Colony which has not, as yet, celebrated its Jubilee year; but which about to do so—a Colony which, since the time it became a British possession, has been made to prosper and thrive beneath the august rule of her gracious Majesty, and which never ceased to look with anxious solicitude over the subjects of her British colonial empire. We regret that I am not here who ought naturally to have been here to-day—Sir G. W. de Voex—I am sure there is no one who takes a deeperer interest in the progress of this work than he does, and I am sure he will learn with pride that this memorial stone has been laid to-day, and that the commencement of this work begun under such auspicious circumstances. (Hear, hear). When this scheme is completed a no less area than 37 acres will be added to this now-over-populated town of Victoria, including an esplanade 70 feet in width, and, together with a street extending along the aggregate length, of not less than 656 yards. This great work is due to the initiation of the Hon. C. F. Chater, who has the honor of having been a member of the Colonial Legislature here, and whose energy, enterprise, and industry in everything connected, with the welfare of this Colony has in no small way brought it to the prosperous position it at present occupies. He can explain much better than I can the history of this great work, and therefore, with your permission, I will ask him to add a few words to what I have said. (Applause).

ground, and 26 will belong to the mill-owners—but this refers to building alone; for there is in addition to this a considerable amount of reclaimed area which will be awarded him under the provisions of the Praya for widening what is at present Praya by 25 ft. which is as far as width is concerned, the main artery of the Colony, 75 feet by 11 ft. which will also be the width of the New Praya built with a frontage in an average depth of 20 feet of water at the lowest tides, independent of the mud-banks with their unwholesome exhalations which exist at present, in addition to the streets and roadways, the canal will also gain the new sewers, drains, paving of the whole of the reclaimed ground without involving the expenditure of any money, with the exception of the proper appertaining to the reclamation in front of the lots of ground which already belong to the Government; and the cost of the Praya, the cost of the canal will be worth when about a million and a half dollars according to the estimate of the late Surveyor General who also estimated the value of the reclaimed area belonging to the marine lot-owners at \$3,000,000. In March last, however, Mr. Oswing to falling being resigned, and Mr. H. was appointed Surveyor-General of Hongkong, has proposed considerable modifications in the form of construction of the Praya wall, which have been approved by the Secretary of the Hibernia the foundations have been of concrete masonry, set by hand at low water. Mr. H. proposes to adopt a modification of the form of the similar work which he put out in Alexandria, which he has experienced there to be the best. The new quay of that port is now in full completion. (Herald, Royal, Hibernia, &c.)

The Duke, in reply, said:—Mr. Chater, cannot thank you too heartily for the words which fell from you at this opening ceremony in which you have asked me to take so leading a part. It is very satisfactory to hear how warmly this very important work is being inaugurated to-day by the presence of His Highness the Governor, Mr. G. W. des Vaux whose absence through ill-health I so much regret. I feel that it is largely due to him—most ably supported by the Hon. C. P. Chater and those gentlemen whose names we have heard enumerated—that this work—which I can well understand must have met with many difficulties on all hands—has now gained the approval of all the authorities, without whose sanction it could not have been undertaken. I am sure that this work—which I cannot but feel will be a lasting benefit to the town of Victoria and to the whole Colony of Hongkong—will prove the success it deserves to. I rejoice to think that no questions have been laid out—that the important point of sanitation has been most strictly adhered to. I consider with you and the residents in this Colony that this will prove an immense addition to the city and the Colony. Victoria is a magnificent harbour, second only to Alexandria in the world, which I am well acquainted, and I am sure there are many here who know them as well as myself, and all will bear witness to the magnificent works they are in point of architecture and utility. I hope this work which you have so kindly asked me to participate in to-day, will be crowned with the success which it deserves, and enhance the beauty of your splendid harbour, which is always the source of the greatest pleasure to me. I think that You, Sir, and the residents here, asked me to take the part which I have, helping to lay this memorial stone of the Port Reclamation scheme. (Applause)

The Duke then left his seat, and examined the plans, which were explained by the Surveyor-General—Mr. S. Brown. He was then introduced to Mr. Bowdler, the clerk of the works, and Cheng King, the contractor, and chatted affably for a few moments, whilst the plaster was being put under the stone. A bottle, containing the record of the occasion, with a list of the names already been mentioned, was put in the brick. He then took the silver trowel along with him, and smoothed the plaster, and the upper stone was slowly lowered. During that operation he applied a neat level and plumb-rule. Then, striking the stone three times with the ivory mallet, he said "I declare this stone well laid, truly laid," and went back to his chair.

"A salute was then fired by the *Imperieuse* at the end of which

His Excellency the Administrator said—"I wish to thank your Royal Highness for having laid this memorial stone to-day, and to state that in return your Highness's consent Mr. Chater is desired of erecting, near the city, a statue of your Royal Highness, which he desires shall be given from him to this Colony (Applause). I am also to ask you Royal Highnesses, if you will, to give the present Praya Road shall be called the Des Vieux Road, after the Governor of this Colony, and the new Praya Road shall be called the Connaught Road, after your Royal Highness (Applause).

The Duke, in assenting, said—"I cannot sufficiently thank Mr. Chater for his very handsome present, and I readily accede to your request."

Cheers were then given for the Duke and Duchess, and for Mr. Chater, and the proceedings terminated.

To every Mason, the progress of Masonry in the colonies of the Mother Kingdom can never fail to be of interest, and we are gratified that we are able to state that its prospects here are most encouraging. It is needless for us to express our regret that you cannot honor us so long enough to test for yourself the advance that has been made; but we can only say that this noble organization has lost none of its old-time vigor and vitality. Its glorious and enlightened principles, embodying among them the cause of Masonic Charity, one of the most ennobling doctrines which Masonry binds, have gathered in the past, as they will hold in the future, the Masons of the East in no unwilling bonds. Our signatures alone, as members of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, of the Scottish Lodge of St. John's, and of all the other numerous Lodges that have taken root in this island, to the fact that this organization, we have brotherhood we share with you, and whose branches permeate all countries and all climes, will never, we feel sure, have supporters here.

We ask you to accept our kindest welcome to Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Cornwall, who, with you, is realising round the world the course and the extent of Her Majesty's dominions.

Our words are few, but our good wishes are many. In brotherly friendship we bid you welcome to the Far East, in brotherly love we meet you here to-day, and in brotherly fellowship we hope that the Great Archipelago of the Universe may long spare you to tend your public services to your country, and exemplify in your own life the brightest and noblest of our Commonwealth's motto.

MENU:—

1. Bird's Nest Soup.	11. Fish Gills.
2. Steamed Shell-fish.	12. Larded Quail.
3. Caviar Mushrooms.	13. Sliced Tails.
4. Crab and Shrimps' Wine.	14. Peking Mushrooms.
5. Roast Beef (à l'Anglaise).	15. Roast Pheasant (à l'Ang- laise).
6. Roast Chicken and Ham.	16. Winter Mushrooms.
7. Risotto à la Française.	17. Roast Fowl & Ham.
8. "Promotion" (Boiled Quail, &c.).	18. Vegetable-meat.
9. Fried Marine Delicacies.	19. Sliced Pigeon.
10. Roast Turkey & Ham (à l'Anglaise).	20. Snipe (à l'Anglaise).
	21. Macaroni (à la Peking.)

free. I can't say whether they changed their course. I have been six weeks in the P and O. service, and the rule of the road is to pass port to port.

By his Lordship—From the time the single blast was heard from the *Kungpai* until the collision a minute elapsed.

Corroborative evidence was given by the officers and chief engineer, and the Court adjourned until Saturday.

April 9th.

John Whyte Boyd, superintendent engineer at Kowloon Dock, said:—I live at the Dock. On the morning of the 4th December I heard two short blasts of a steamer's whistle. After it I heard one long blast. Then I went on my verandah to see what was the matter. I saw two junks right in the way of the *Ancona*. I also saw a small steamer close to Quarry Bay. While standing on verandah watching the junks and *Ancona* I observed the small steamer porting coming towards the *Ancona*. The *Ancona* came round to starboard. I mean her head went round to port. That was after the other steamer had ported. The *Kungpai* went right on and struck the *Ancona*. I saw the two vessels together. Between the two steamers' blasts I suppose two minutes elapsed. The *Kungpai* appeared to be close to the land on the Hongkong side when I first saw her, making a right angle to the time of collision with the *Ancona*. At the time of collision she was in the Lycee-mun Pass. The collision took place a little to the north of my house.

By Mr. Drummond—That is much nearer the Kowloon than the Hongkong shore.

This concluded the case for the defence.

Mr. Francis then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant company. He pointed out the discrepancies between Captain Clifford's evidence and that given by his own chief officer; he said he was in mid-channel, whilst the state stated that they anchored the night before collision well in on the Kowloon side. He contended that the really critical point was as to what the *Kungpai's* actual position was when she began porting. The *Ancona* acted in strict accordance with the rules of the road, and was the whole time on the south side of the channel. The *Kungpai* should have left the south side of the channel clear for her. The two vessels' positions were such as brought them within the category of "crossing ships" and by the rule of road it lay with the *Kungpai* to get out of the way. It would have been better, if practicable, to pass port to port. But this was at the time, impracticable. The question was whether the *Kungpai* should stop and reverse or run into the *Ancona*. Was not it best for the *Ancona* to go at "full speed" and cross over the *Kungpai's* course? That, he submitted, was the very best course the *Ancona* could adopt. He submitted that the captain, officers and engineers of the *Kungpai* had showed the utmost ignorance when in the witness-box, and for this reason their evidence could not, to any extent, be relied upon. He suggested the probability that the entries on the photographed log slate were "cooked." He submitted that the *Kungpai* did not go hard-a-port—she only ported, and this was a curve and the two ships must inevitably have brought the two ships into collision. Captain Mudie was a man likely to err rather on the side of caution than risk; and he did, in this case, all he could to give the *Kungpai* room to pass about two ship's lengths astern of his vessel. By the strict rule the *Kungpai* should have stood on her course, and had no right to port at all. According to her own officers it was proved that the *Kungpai* ported into the *Ancona* when only 800 feet distant. The *Ancona* could not be blamed any more than the *Kungpai*; the latter being on the south side of the Channel was a matter entirely in her hands. Challenging the evidence of the *Kungpai's* officers at their best they found that she did not stop and reverse until within 800 yards of the *Ancona*. In conclusion he submitted, that the *Ancona* was not to blame, and that the *Kungpai* was.

Mr. Drummond on behalf of the plaintiffs, quoted the appeal of the *Hochung* v. *Lapwing* case as evidence to show that the legal authorities given by Mr. Francis in support of his contentions referred to law which had been declared obsolete. It was shown he said, in the case quoted that the Shanghai Court was entirely wrong in dismissing the suit on the ground that it was not necessary to find out which ship was really to blame. It must, he showed, be ascertained which ship was to blame in this case. He was very much afraid that Captain Mudie had considerably economised the truth. The Captain of the *Kungpai* had stood by his evidence while the commander of the *Ancona* had vacillated from first to last; therefore, the former's evidence should be accepted before the latter's. The case of the junks supplied the key to the whole situation. As soon as Capt. Mudie saw the junks he took no further notice of the *Kungpai*, but devoted himself entirely to clearing the junks. As to the question of the entries on the photographed log slate being "cooked," as his learned friend had suggested, considering it was not photographed until about two months after the accident they (the plaintiffs) had not put it in evidence because it had been cooking so long that it had become quite indigestible (much laughter). He said "the *Kungpai* was a little more than half a mile away from us when I observed her porting." His chief officer said he was not at all surprised when he saw the *Kungpai* port after blowing one blast of whistle. This, if known to the chief officer on the forecastle, should also have been fully within the cognizance of the captain on the bridge. The fourth officer, who was at the telegraph on the bridge, said "I thought she would come smashing into us," which made him add "Why, she's porting into us." The captain of the *Kungpai* had no reason to expect danger until the moment when he found the *Ancona* did not keep on her own course or steer to pass on proper side. On his own showing the action taken by Captain Mudie was reckless from the moment he sighted the two junks. He undoubtedly intended to pass inside the *Kungpai* until he saw the junks, which seemed to upset his mind for the moment. It had been proved that he had his back to the *Kungpai*, and was on the port side of the bridge, intently watching the junks until the moment of collision. His (Captain Mudie's) sudden stopping, and previous reckless speed, were great accessories in bringing about a collision. Capt. Clifford did the right thing at the right time, by steering such a course, when he saw collision inevitable, as would cause the blow to be a glancing one, and not direct, which latter would have been much more disastrous. Captain Clifford had no reason whatever to expect the *Ancona* to starboard as she did.

TEA.

Under the above heading "O.M.P." writes to our Shanghai morning contemporary under date March 28th—Mr. Clement Allen, in his last year's Report to the Foreign Office on the Tea Trade at Hankow, quotes largely from a letter which had appeared in your columns, from one whom he styles "A Farsighted Prospect" as follows:—The gloomy and unfavourable, but the bad results both to native, middlemen

and to foreign exporters have far exceeded the gloomiest anticipations. The losses in many instances are almost past belief, and as many sales reported from London lately show a drop of from 33 to 47 per cent. on prices realised for counterparts early in the season, the winding up of this season promises to beat the record of bad times. Many native middlemen who commenced last season with fair capital have become bankrupt.

The reasons are not far to seek. Encouraged by the profits of the previous year, the tea-men brought down a large crop of first crop tea, most of which had been prepared hastily in bad weather and was consequently one of the vilest crops as regards quality that has ever been brought to market for foreign use. After the Russian buyers had first taken their pick in Hankow, and the continental exporters had taken their pick in London, the stuff left for the discriminating British public was almost nauseating. I have no hesitation in saying that more than three-fourths of the first crop was tainted with some unpleasant flavour, or other defect which it positively unpalatable, and some was actually half rotten from rain-damage before it had been fired for us. Nothing else could have been expected where there are no proper buildings for receiving the raw leaf, and where the cottager grows a crop of tea drying the freshly picked leaf over smoking straw or over a green wood fire. It is one of the crying evils of China that the wealth of the country is wasted by the neglect of the most ordinary care in preparing her splendid raw materials; and her produce is brought into disrepute through this neglect. The damage incurred by the tea-men last year caused a difference in value which would have covered the cost of such buildings many times over.

As usual after a heavy "first" crop the "second" crop was poor, hungry, and flavourless, and in a month or two it lost all the little briskness which made it at all serviceable. The "third" crop was unimportant, and of much the same character as the second.

We are promised a better crop this year; that is to say, proclamations have been issued by the native authorities in many of the producing districts prohibiting the use of anything except charcoal in the firing process. If these proclamations are effectual, a very large and important right division will have been taken, as so much material used for the firing, and most of the objectionable flavours will be eliminated. The high prices obtained for really fine teas last year are likely to induce early picking in more districts, but of course in the end the quality depends entirely on the state of the weather during the picking time, as no improvement is spoken of in the facilities for housing the uncured leaf.

There is one point however, on which too much stress cannot be laid. The stock of China goods in the London warehouses is very large, considering the reduced rate of currency, and almost all of it is worth considerably less than its costs to produce the very commonest descriptions in China. Until this quantity is reduced considerably by the cessation of shipments of similar qualities from China there is no possible hope of prices rising to a paying point for the producer, at any rate so long as the enormous export duties and inland taxations exist. The real tug has at last come on us, and it has become evident to all connected with the trade that the imports on tea in China must be considerably reduced, if not altogether abolished, or the trade will be reduced to a minimum.

It is rumoured that only four steamers will load tea in Hankow for London this season. It would be better if none went there to load, and that steamers should be despatched from Shanghai on fixed dates with past cargoes only. It is somewhat retrogressive, but if the Chinese will not keep level with other producing countries either in quality of their tea or by reducing their tariff and giving a cheap article, we must look for their tea to be not only inferior, but to be a constant source of trouble to the tea trade.

There is very little doubt that as far as English buyers are concerned the business this year will be a dragging one, and much of the first crop teas will have to be held by the Chinese and brought down to Shanghai for sale. It would be a great boon to many tea men if they were allowed to bring down their teas in bond, and pay duty in Shanghai at the time of export. At present it necessitates obtaining an advance on which interest has to be paid, of 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the value of a good deal of the tea which comes to Shanghai for sale before it can be forwarded, and this prevents much tea being sent down which would otherwise find its way to the market. This would probably have the double effect of encouraging the use of the bonded system, as well as of bringing the tea trade back to Shanghai.

The stock of China Congou in London on 1st June next will be at least 30,000,000 pounds, or six months' supply at the present rate of deliveries for England and the Continent.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

We learn that Mich, the new Shanghai Taotal, will take over the seals of office on the 28th of the present month. Mich has gone up the river to see the Viceroy Tseng at Nanking.

At Soochow just now the mortality from diphtheria is very high, and the disease is said to be of an unusually virulent character, death ensuing in from 24 to 48 hours after the symptoms have set in.

There is at present much sickness in Hupeh (or Wuhan). The symptoms are fever with headache, and loss of appetite for food. The epidemic is raging very badly; whole families are stricken down, and there is hardly any one to nurse the sick. We wonder if the "influenza" has got to that place?

On the 26th of last month a coolie in the employment of Messrs. Siemens and Co.'s comrade was the victim of a nice little trick. He had been sent with a note to the steamer *Nippon* to get a parcel of \$46. The coolie asked some one to direct him to the ship's comrade. The man he asked was kind enough to tell him and the coolie went and got the money. He was going away when the man who showed him the way to the comrade ran after him, and said he had been sent to get the money back as there was an error in it. The poor coolie handed it over and the fellow jumped into a ricksha and left the other disconsolate.

A letter from Japan states that the Korean merchants and populace in Korea have petitioned the high Korean officials that all foreigners may be excluded from all the Korean ports (that of course means to exclude the Chinese as well). The Korean officials at first were unwilling and afraid, but after repeated promises by the petitioners, and after some explanation, and therefore they have decided to grant a special Commissioner to Peking to consult with the Chinese Government. We understand that this Commissioner, or Minister,

left Chemulpo on the 23rd March in a Japanese steamer for Chefoo; thence he will proceed to Peking to interview the Chinese authorities.

From time immemorial iron mines have been worked by the natives in the Kwichow province. The implements used have hitherto been primitive, and the amount of ore excavated has not been sufficient to enrich the country much. But Pau, the recently appointed Governor of the province, is a man of a progressive and energetic mind, and recognising the incapacity of the natives to get any adequate return for their labour with the rude machinery at hand, and the necessity of having a competent foreign superintendent at the works, he petitioned the Emperor for permission to do what was necessary to improve the state of the mines. His petition was granted, and he accordingly instructed his brother, the Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal in Shanghai to purchase the machinery from abroad. The Director of the Arsenal did so, and the machinery was sent out to Shanghai from England, and forwarded after a great deal of trouble to Kwichow, where it was erected under the superintendence of a foreigner. It is now in full working order, and although the Director has only seen it for a part of the working machinery, the result has far surpassed their most sanguine expectations. Seeing the improvement in the working of the mines, the authorities contemplate making the Directors run all the machinery, and if they do, a much larger output of iron may be expected.

At Tak-poo, near Ningpo, a fisherman named Chun Kwong-yu, by plying his trade diligently managed to amass a little pile of \$10,000. This was well-known to the surrounding people and all the poor classes resented him on account of his wealth, and Chun enjoyed tranquillity and was blessed with two sons. One was 23 years of age, the younger 18, and fairly educated. Chun was in the height of his prosperity when a catastrophe befell him. On the 26th of last moon he desired his two sons to accompany him to their ancestral graves to worship, some distance away from their residence. While they were passing a lonely spot, some 20 armed brigands attacked them and carried off Chun's two sons, telling the old man that they required the sum of \$3,000 as a ransom for his sons, and gave him three days to pay up the money at the same place before noon. Should he fail to comply with their request, he would see his sons' dead bodies. The old man sought the advice of his friends who counselled him not to pay; but after three days he went to the spot and there to his horror the brigands had carried out their threats; his elder son was lying dead, and the corpse had a letter in his hand, in the younger brother's hand, and he was told to give the ransom, otherwise he would also suffer the same fate to-morrow by noon, so the old man at once scraped up the required amount and paid and released his son. This is rather high-handed brigandage, and the authorities should take measures to stop it.

The Board of Punishments at Peking had a rather difficult case to decide recently. Six robbers had been caught in the very act of plundering people, and were straight away brought before the Board of Punishment. The robbers acknowledged their guilt, and stated that they lived with a man named Nuk, who received the proceeds of their thefts, and made his house the rendezvous. So a warrant was issued for the arrest of Nuk, and he was brought before the Board. When interrogated he said that he was a relation of the Emperor's and he denied the allegation of the robbers. The Board sent Nuk to Ching-shun-fu (the mandarin who tries the Emperor's relatives and clansmen) for trial, before whom he still maintained the truth of his assertion though all manner of tortures were applied. He was sent back unconvinced to the Board of Punishments, and there he said that the robbers who accused him did so through an old grudge, that he might suffer death with themselves. The Board consulted with the Court of Cassation, and came to the conclusion that Nuk was guilty of harbouring the robbers and receiving stolen property. They sentenced him and the robbers to be decapitated, and ordered the robbers to be executed on a certain date. The time for carrying out the sentence had nearly arrived, when a high mandarin raised the objection that the robbers could not be executed before Nuk; for they being out of the way he could still plead innocence and as there would be nobody left to give evidence against him, he would have to be liberated. The Emperor, being referred to, ordered a further searching enquiry, directing that all parties be locked up pending the issue. This shows how hard it is to execute a relation of the Emperor's.

KOREA.

Correspondence from Korea places us in possession of some of the facts connected with the coup d'état by which the Japanese and their accredited allies, Russia and America, have placed a puppet of their own in the exalted position of Vice-President of the Home Office. This is an undoubted slap at China, and her allies, Japan and America, has been paid up some thirty-three thousand taels, arrears of salary and requested to "get." Presumably he will do so at an early date. Although he is possibly no loss to Korea, still the *modus operandi* by which he is ousted is, we think, scarcely likely to be conducive to the maintenance of peace in the Far East. And it is rather significant that at the present juncture—the moment of a serious political crisis in Korea—the British Admiral should be about to start for Peking. However affairs may turn out it is to be hoped that if England has to set at all the "stick in the eye" of the Japanese, it will be the vacilla of China, the grim perseverance of the Muscovites, and the pertinacity of their lively Japanese, pariahs, Korea, trammelled by her various advisers, is indeed in a pitiable condition. To her, doubtless, annexation by Russia would come at first as a happy release from a condition of hopeless anarchy, of the present complications might have been avoided. Now we have a strong prospect of war.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour some of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1889.

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND CORREA, FOR THE YEAR 1890.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between "Yangin" in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostok, Tomos, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Coshin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference on all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1890 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong.

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, and the Principal Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG; The latest and only reliable.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements.

AND A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE. IN THE PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date)

dealing with almost every branch of the subject, including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

The WINNERS of all the IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with their interesting particulars, carefully culled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a valuable medium for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1890 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," FRANKLIN'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1890.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—193 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 335 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$125 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 90 per share.

In Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$360 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$50 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$324 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—100 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$185 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$200.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. div. buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$60 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$213 per share, sellers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$88 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$102 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—11-24 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$100 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share.

Panjin and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$143 per share, buyers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$131 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$88 per share, sellers.

Tonghai Coal Mining Co.—\$450 per share, sales and buyers.

The High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—40 per cent. prem. sellers.

The East Home Planting Co., Limited—22 per share, sellers.

The Sonneri Kowah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, buyers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nominal.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—nominal.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$38 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$43 per share, nominal.

The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$29 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$25 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, nominal.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, buyers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share, buyers.

The Shamene Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$19 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Marina, Limited—par. nominal.

EXCHANGE.

IN LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 111 1/2.

Bank Bills, on demand 111 1/2.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 111 1/2.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 111 1/2.

Credits at 4 months' sight 111 1/2.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 111 1/2.

On India, T. T. 111 1/2.

On Demand 111 1/2.

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, T. T. 111 1/2.

Bank Bills, on demand 111 1/2.

Credits at 4 months' sight 111 1/2.

On Demand 111 1/2.

ON HONGKONG.—

Bank, T. T. 111 1/2.

Bank Bills, on demand 111 1/2.

Credits at 4 months' sight 111 1/2.

On Demand 111 1/2.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7th April, 1890.—At 4 P.M.

STATION.

Wind.

Temp.

Bar.

Humidity.

Clouds.

Sea.

Direction.

Force.

State of sky.

Time of day.

Place.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

SPECIAL AGENTS for the KEPLER EXTRACT of MALT.
(Concentrated and Non-Alcoholic)
A delicious "Bottle-forming" and "force-producing" Digestive Food.
"The best known and the largest used."
The Lancet.

"As an article of diet in wasting diseases, the Kepler Extract is liked by patients, and often taken readily when other forms are not retained. It is a good plan to begin with a teaspoonful three times a day, but the dose may be rapidly increased to a tablespoonful or more. One of the best vehicles for taking the Extract of Malt is a little warm milk, but some people prefer it alone, whilst others like it with soda water."
—London Medical Record.

KEPLER SOLUTION OF COD LIVER OIL.

IN MALT EXTRACT.
"An ideal form for the administration of fat."
—Brit. Medical Journal.

"It has hardly any of the taste of the oil. Many can take it easily who cannot take the oil."
—The Lancet.

"The taste of the oil is agreeably disguised, its nutritive qualities are greatly increased, and it is rendered easy of digestion."
—Brit. Med. Journal.

DAKIN'S COD LIVER OIL.
Our Cod Liver Oil is prepared from fresh liver, without heat, and is therefore of a pale straw colour, easily digestible and free from unpleasant taste and odour.

In bottles at cents 75 and \$1.25.
(Telephone No. 60.)



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water-supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying up with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere. The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST SHIPS, Waters are packed and placed on board at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE

POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to "The Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than three o'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application. The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully requested that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890.

At a special meeting of the Shanghai Race Club held on March 25th the members of that institution, by a majority, took the very unusual, if not altogether unprecedented, course of altering the published dates of the forthcoming Spring Meeting from the 5th, 6th, and 7th of May to the 28th, 29th and 30th inst. The reasons given for this change were that, as the dates originally fixed were close to the Hankow tea season, a number of members would be prevented from being present, and the proposer of the change (Mr. D. BRAND, a keen and enthusiastic "sport" of many years' standing), considered that for their annual subscription of ten taels, all members should have an opportunity of attending both Spring and Autumn meetings. This was, of course, a bit of

special pleading, and we are not disposed to contend that a good deal of reason might not have been made out of Mr. BRAND's argument; but we gravely doubt whether there was sufficient to justify the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club in even taking the sense of the meeting on a course which might in future become a very dangerous precedent. Were the Stewards not fully aware about the Hankow tea season when they originally fixed the dates of the Spring Race Meeting? Did anything transpire in the meantime to bring the tea season a week earlier than customary and thus upset the arrangements of owners and riders who had interests at stake? We assume that the Stewards did not fix the 5th, 6th and 7th of May without giving the matter full consideration, and nothing was adduced at the special meeting to show that any owner or jockey had been prejudiced. On the other hand it was clearly enough established that, in consequence of the bad weather lately experienced and the late arrivals of griffins from the North, the candidates for the "griffins" and other leading events could not possibly be trained in time to race at the end of April. Unless the griffins could be trained it was scarcely likely they would be entered, so that, as a matter of fact, the proposed change meant smaller entries than usual and a reduction of the Club's revenue. But in our opinion the most cogent argument against Mr. BRAND and his supporters was the establishment of a precedent that, so far as our knowledge of racing procedure goes, has no parallel, and which, was we have already indicated, might in unscrupulous hands become a very dangerous element. Some reference was made to the interference with bets, and although that is a matter of which the Stewards could not officially take cognisance, it still had some bearing on the question at issue and was worthy of the consideration of the members present. Mr. BRAND's contention—we quote from the report in the *N. C. Daily News*—"that bets had no *locus standi* until the entries were made" is simple nonsense, and in more ways than one. The meaning of *locus standi* in a legal sense is a right to appear before a court, and everybody connected with racing knows quite well that bets are not recoverable at law. And supposing that what Mr. BRAND intended to convey was that in the racing world bets made before the publication of entries were not recognised, he would still be wide of the mark. In races like the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, run at Newmarket in the Autumn, a very considerable amount of betting invariably takes place long before the entries close, and it is as valid and as generally recognised as if the transaction were made while the competitors were at the post. A "long shot" for either of these two popular handicaps before the Doncaster meeting has passed into a proverb on the English turf; and surely Mr. BRAND has heard or read of sweepstakes and bets on what are known as Produce Stakes—races arranged before even the horses are foaled! However, our only interest in the decision arrived at by the members of the Shanghai Race Club is to prevent this "pegging back" system from becoming a recognised precedent for other racing institutions in the Far East, and we can only regret that the Stewards did not see their way to exercise the powers they undoubtedly possess, and decline to stultify themselves by permitting their arrangements to be set aside in such a summary and irregular fashion.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CYCLONE IN AMERICA.

LONDON, March 31st.

The havoc in the area traversed by the cyclone is appalling, and unequalled in history.

PARLIAMENT.

The Tithes Bill has been read a second time in the House of Commons.

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The Labour Conference at Berlin is closed.

EMIN PASHA.

April 7th.

The press in London attack Emin Pasha for ingratitude, and warn the British African Trading Company to be on the alert.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

France has sent a satisfactory reply to the Egyptian conversion receipt.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

The Emperor of Germany has declared that the sons of honorable citizens are eligible for officers' commissions, and that the commissions are no longer to be restricted to sons of persons of noble birth.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 27th.

The Under-Secretary of State has created a Commission to consider the system of recruiting and organising troops in the French Colonies.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A GYMKHANA meeting will be held at Foochow on the 18th inst.

THERE will be a game of Polo on the Race-course to-morrow, the 10th inst., at 5 p.m.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) that the China Navigation Company's steamer *Kwaiyang*, from Glasgow, left Singapore for this port on the 6th inst., and is due on the 13th.

A SLEEPER is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which a sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that on which the sleeper which carries the sleeper while he sleeps runs. Therefore, the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper.

THERE was a great kite-flying festival at a place in Japan named Ogida-mura, the other day, when a kite, 11 ft. wide and 15 ft. high, and bearing upon it the character of Kokwai (Parliament) was sent up to the heavens. The rope which was attached to it was of the thickness of the index finger. Parliament isn't going that way just yet, though.

INSPECTOR PERRY made a lucky haul yesterday when he bagged a landshark named Ching Hoi, lately the favorite cooie of Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice. The "good and faithful" was to-day formally arraigned before Mr. E. Robinson and charged with stealing on the 2nd instant jewellery to the value of \$300, the property of his late employer. The case was remanded until the 14th.

AN American journal makes the following true remarks about the uselessness of foreign missions:—"The church is dreaming of the conversion of the world by means which never yet converted the people of a single town, city, or nation. How long will she persist in this dream and refuse to be consoled by the hope of speedy rest and redemption?" But Tom Dick, and Arty, who have a good time of it at the expense of imbeciles and innocents at home, don't look upon it all as a dream. Not much!

At the Magistracy to-day one William Ivory, a cross-grained individual who looked and talked like an Irish-American, tried, with an eloquence and wit worthy a better cause, to show that it was not his blow which had felled P.C. 318, but that it was the "coppers" who ungainly effort to avoid the said back-hander, that had been the cause of all the trouble. His Worship disbelieved the story, and so as to leave no doubt in William's mind sent him to durance vile for seven days.

ALTHOUGH it is permissible for a cat to look at a king, one must not, if in Ireland, wink at a pig, otherwise three months' imprisonment will result. A pig with this liberty was taken was the property of a boycotted farmer, and by a remarkable coincidence, a Home-Rule booby was about to purchase it when another Home-Rule booby, who happened to come by, winked at it. The prospective purchaser thereupon turned his back upon the pig, and the porker remained unsold. So much for the boycott system.

THE American ship *Glendon*, Captain Glendon, consigned to Messrs. Smith, Baker & Co., Yokohama, from New York, with 65,000 cases of kerosene on board, grounded on a shoal off Shimomiyama, province of Sagami, at 4 a.m. on the 24th inst., being blown in shore by a strong easterly wind while bound for Yokohama. The U. S. S. *Omaha* went down to her assistance, but she became a total wreck. She had made a remarkably good passage, having beaten fully five vessels who had left America from one to two months ahead of her.

THE newly-started Yokohama Investment Company proves to be nothing more than an attempt of one or more Yokohama residents to provide an alternative lottery to the Manila and the Louisiana Lottery. The circular invites investments in \$5 shares monthly, and promises in return for one thousand shares to award ten prizes varying from one thousand to twenty-five dollars, one hundred ten dollar prizes and one hundred and twenty five dollar prizes, less in each case 15 per cent. The 15 per cent. is to cover working expenses and to remunerate the promoter or promoters. That is a lot ahead of the system on which the Spanish "sweep" is managed.

A CORRESPONDENT in Tokio writes as follows:—General Le Gendre and a palace official have arrived here from Corea on a flying visit. It is rumoured they have come to consult with the Japanese Government respecting the gravity of the political situation, and the attitude to be assumed by Japan in the event of China carrying out her threat to at once adopt a vigorous policy towards Korea. Presumably "the gravity of the political situation" refers to the excitement consequent upon General Le Gendre's appointment and the intention of the Korean King to dispatch a new Ambassador to Europe. The Progressive party appears to have got the upper hand of his Majesty at the present time, but with what result we have yet to see.

WE regret to learn that the late Mr. T. R. McBean, bailiff of the Supreme Court, whose sudden and unexpected death was noticed in our issue of yesterday, has left behind him a widow and seven children totalling ten, and is quite unable to look after themselves. Now is the time for Mr. Jno. J. Francis, Q.C., and Bishop Raimond to teach the Freemasons of the colony a lesson in the noble cause of Charity—in doing something substantial for the widow and the fatherless; but in the event of these worthy citizens philanthropists not passing their way to do anything in the interests of our common humanity, we would remind the sinful and ex-communicated brethren of Southern China, of Canton, United Service No. 1347, and St. John's, No. 518, S. C. that poor McBean was a lowly member of these lodges and that his widow and children are badly in need of financial aid.

NELLY BLV is a young woman who caught several trains and two or three steamers—nothing more. But when she got back to New York, the *World*, of course, went into hysterics over this not very important event; and the day after printed thirty-two columns, more or less, about the journey, commencing with an entire column of headlines in this style:—

FATHER TIME OUTDONE!
EVEN IMAGINATION'S RECORD PALES BEFORE THE PERFORMANCE OF "THE WORLD'S" GLOBE-CIRCULAR.

THOUSANDS CHEER THEMSELVES HOARSE AT MILLIE BLV'S ARRIVAL.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY ADORE WITH INTENSE ENTHUSIASM.

"THE END OF AN ERA."

Sullen echoes of cannon across the grey waters of the bay and over the roofs and spires of three cities.

People look at their watches. It is only four o'clock. Those cannot be the sunset guns.

Is some one dead?

Only an old era. And the booming yonder at the Battery and Fort Greene looks like passing away. The stage-coach days are ended, and the new age of lightning travel begun.

(Of the age of bunkum—which?)

THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Patroclus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning, and is due on the 16th inst.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamer *Thames*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 8 a.m. to-day.

WE regret that want of space prevents us from publishing the complete list of the prize-winners at the Easter meeting of the Rifle Association, kindly forwarded by the hon. sec., Mr. E. V. Ladds. It will appear in to-morrow's issue.

A JAPAN contemporary hears that the U. S. S. *Albatross* is to be ordered out to take the place of the *Marine*. She is a wooden sloop of 1,375 tons—Noah's Ark, with a mosquito fleet of dug-outs, is getting ready for a commission, in Uncle Sam's dock-yards.

In honour of the Duke of Connaught's visit to Singapore and to the Forts, his name is hereafter to be permanently associated with a portion of the defences. Henceforth Fort Blaklan Matl East, a defensive point of great importance, is to be called Fort Connaught.

THE Hon. J. J. Keswick and Mr. Taylor, of Jardine Matheson & Co., who visited the Hongkong mines the other day to inspect the coal-mines there, were enchanted with the appearance of the workings, according to the *Courier d'Haiphong*, and expressed full confidence in their future.

NATIVE spies report that Lu-ly—the chief of the band which held three French prisoners at Ben-chau, Tonquin, last month, until \$50,000 ransom was paid—did not shoot Wing-fat-chong, the captives' compadre, as he alleged. They say that, on the contrary, he allowed him to cross the frontier into China, to be out of danger.

DEAR KATE. By this mail I advance to you the remains of my pants, which I have just washed and one leg which will accept with love I beg. It may be when you find the rest. They'll make your brother Tim a vest. The shreds I send are very slight. Your pal's dog got the rest last night.

At the Harbour Office yesterday twenty-seven Chinese coolies appeared before Commander Rumsey, R.N., to answer to a charge, preferred against them by Captain Drake, of the steamship *Catterline*, of obtaining passages from Hongkong to Hongkong, by surreptitious means. The Magistrate succeeded in getting four out of the crowd to stump five dollars *per capita*, but the rest of the long-haired gentry preferred to "do" seven days in Her Majesty's hotel.

ACCORDING to the Librarian of the Royal Geographical Society, England possesses territory to the extent of not less than ten million square miles—very nearly one-fifth of the whole of the earth's globe. Three times the size of Europe, one and a half times larger than the whole of the Russian Empire in Europe and Asia; ten times the size of the German Empire at home and abroad; eight million square miles more than the whole of the French dominions.

WHAT ought to prove a close and interesting shooting match has been arranged to take place at the Military Ranges, Kowloon, to-morrow afternoon, between the Army and Navy. The teams will be eight on each side, selected from the ships on the China Station and the Hongkong Garrison respectively. We understand that the Garrison will be represented by four crack shots from the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and four of the leading marksmen from the Garrison Club, so that an unusually strong team will take the field in defence of local interests. Shooting will commence at 2 o'clock.

THE death-rate in great cities varies from the maximum of 30 per 1,000 at Cairo, 34 at Alexandria, 30 at St. Petersburg, to the minimum of 15.82 at Philadelphia, and 16.63 at Washington. London has a good position in the mortality, 22; Edinburgh, 20; Dublin, 28; Paris, Vienna, New York and Naples are all about 27 *per mille*. In India, Calcutta is given at 31.85 and Bombay 25.16. Melbourne is only 18.83, and Sydney, 19.52. The figures in Hongkong compare with the best of them, unhealthy as our Colony is supposed to be. They stand at 12.7 *per 1,000* for the Europeans, and 20.5 for the Chinese, which speaks well for the way in which our teeming Chinese population is looked after.

PEOPLE who send their servants to market should have the things weighed when the cook brings them home, as they will thus stand less risk of being systematically robbed. At the Shanghai Mixed Court the other morning the mess boy employed at the Hongkong Station was charged with defrauding his employers. It seems that it was his duty to obtain meat from the butcher with whom he made an agreement to charge 30 many pounds of meat to the mess, while in reality a pound to a pound and a half less daily was sent, the balance being put to the credit of the boy, who, thus at the end of the month received \$4.70 from the butcher. The boy was sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment, and the butcher was fined \$4.

AN interesting match was run off in Wanchai yesterday, when Mak Luk staked his liberty against a pair of well-worn *arr-fangs*, the property of Leung Man, a widow. Mak took all the start he could get, and chose his own course, but it proved a most unfortunate one for him. Leung, if not fast, was—as most widows are—wily, and when she saw she was playing a losing game, threw up the sponge in favour of some friends who had joined in. A long run chase Mak Luk was made, and he was finally captured by the *arr-fangs*. Mr. E. Robinson was called on to-day to pay over the stakes, which he did to the apparent satisfaction of all excepting Mak, who for nine long months will have an opportunity of deciding which is the more pleasant, picking ear-rings or oakum.

UNDER the judicious pressure of the Government of the Straits Settlements secret societies have now become a thing of the past. Governor Sir C. C. Smith (who, by the way, is going on leave shortly) stated at the last meeting of the Council that he regarded the societies in Singapore—which there were ten, six of them Triad Societies—they all in February last delivered over their seals and insignia to the Protector of Chinese, with their books and registers, which were, at the request of the headmen of the different societies, destroyed by the Acting Protector of Chinese; and a further step was taken at their request, the temples were taken to the Government, where they were publicly burnt by the headmen. The original diplomats, which these societies had from the parent G.H.N. Society were also burnt, which was tantamount to the formal renunciation of any connection with the famous, or rather notorious, societies in China. As regards the property of these societies, three of the kongsi-houses are already sold, and others are making arrangements to dispose of them. All the dangerous societies are closed, and there is every intention on the part of the managers to dispose of the remainder of their property at an early date. Practically, therefore, as regards Singapore, the Council may be satisfied that the suppression of these societies has been carried into effect.

THE Bellios Trustees have awarded the following prizes in respect of the examination held by them in December last.

For Boys.

1st prize: Silver medal and \$30.—F. Horipool, Hongkong Public School.

2nd prize: Bronze medal and \$20.—E. Lammer, Hongkong Public School.

3rd prize: \$10.—F. Marques, St. Joseph's College.

4th prize: \$15.—C. Marques, St. Joseph's College.

5th prize: \$15.—W. Allen, Victoria College.

For Girls: *Giving a European Education*

1st prize: Silver medal and \$25.—C. M. Noronha, Italian Convent School.

2nd prize: \$15.—Lsa Lammer, Victoria English School.

3rd prize: \$10.—M. T. Alves, Italian Convent School.

For Girls: *Learning only Chinese*

1st prize: Bronze medal and \$5.—Li Tai Chin, Basel Mission School.

2nd prize: \$15.—Wong Ahn, Victoria Home and Orphanage.

3rd prize: \$10.—Ng Awan, Victoria Home and Orphanage.

4th prize: Chan Tro, Baxter School.

ACCORDING to our Tientsin contemporary, the Felbo threaten to be as troublesome this year as last, probably more so, as the difficulties attending navigation are not only more marked but are at least three months in advance of last season. "The South Reach is the first serious obstacle, but the worst obstruction is in the Tientsin Reach. The water in this reach is getting shallower every day, and if no more takes place steamers will be excluded in a few weeks from reaching the Bund. Competent authorities venture the speculation that the periodical silting up of the Felbo is due principally to the numerous creeks that of late years have been cut which drain the river of a considerable amount of its water, reduce the force of the current, and thus allow the soil in suspension to settle in the bed of the river instead of being carried out to sea. There may be some measure of probability in this, as during the past two years the creeks have been repaired and many new ones made, and since the port has been open to foreign trade the river has never behaved so badly as during the past year. The trade of the port is undoubtedly affected by the delay and additional charges imposed upon both imports and exports. It is an ill wind that blows no one good, and the Taku Tug and Lighter Company will not by any means be losers should the port again become inaccessible to steamers.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. F. Fleming); the Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. W. M. Deane); Mr. S. Brown, Surveyor-General; Mr. A. Lister (Acting Colonial Treasurer); Mr. W. M. Goodman, Attorney-General; Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Acting Registrar-General; Messrs. C. P. Chater, A. P. MacEwen, Ho Kai, (unofficial members) and Mr. F. J. Hazland, Acting Clerk of Councils.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

\$12,000 THANKS.

His Excellency—Before bidding farewell to this shore, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught desired me to inform the Council—and indeed the public generally—that it was with very great pleasure that he and H.R.H. the Duchess visited such an interesting portion of Her Majesty's dominions as this, and that they were both much gratified with the kind welcome accorded to them, and with everything done to make their stay agreeable by all classes of the community. To H.R.H. the Duke his reception was doubly gratifying, inasmuch as he considered it a further proof of that loyalty and that devotion which this colony has ever shown to his royal mother, our gracious Queen, by all her subjects—ever-loving, and by them ever-beloved.

REPORTS.

The Acting Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Superintendent of the Gaol for 1889. Also a statement showing the total receipts and payments during the year.

VOICES.

The Acting Colonial Secretary moved that the following votes be referred to the Finance Committee:—

\$901 for the repair of the telegraph cable between North Point and Kowloon. The damage was caused by some vessels anchored there dragging several cables together, and entangling them.

\$102 for expenses incurred by the Sanitary Board in respect to the recent cattle epidemic. The amount was made up as follows:—Compensation for cattle and fodder destroyed, \$1,820; slaughtering and disposing of carcasses, \$51; disinfecting, &c., \$30.

His Excellency—I am glad to say that although our people are asked to vote this money, the methods taken by the Sanitary Board in suppressing the outbreak had the effect of at once doing away with what might have proved a very serious misfortune to this colony.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY.—Mr. Keswick moved the second reading of the "Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Bill," and stated that the object of the Bill was to enable the Company to acquire land, and to develop and improve its land. At the time the Company was incorporated its capital was \$2,500,000, but within a few months that was increased to five million dollars, of which increase only \$1,225,000 were called up, making the total \$3,725,000. The Company was only permitted to invest its funds within the area of this Colony, and as its capital was now so very large its sphere of operations was found to be too limited, and it therefore sought to extend its power by special Ordinance. The Company might, of course, have been wound up, and registered abroad, but that manifestly cumbersome course had been rejected as undesirable. The acquiescence of the shareholders to the extension of operations would have to be obtained before the Governor's consent to the Bill would be given.

Mr. Chater seconded, and the Bill passed its second reading. It was then re-committed and after a few verbal amendments passed its third reading.

OUR GENERAL.—The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the Public Health Ordinance of 1879. By an oversight in that Ordinance a person burying in any cemetery was liable to a \$100 fine, and the Bill was to rectify the error. It passed its first reading.

A BIO JOB.

The Council then went into Committee on the *Magistrates' Bill*. Mr. McEwen protested against every clause being read, there being about a hundred and twenty. The rest of the proceedings are held over until to-morrow.

VICTORIA GAOL.

The following Report of the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol for 1889, was laid on the table at the meeting of the Legislative Council held this afternoon:—

GAOL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Hongkong, 15th Jan., 1890.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.—I beg to forward herewith Annual Statistical Return of Victoria Gaol for the year 1889.

2. During eight months of the year I was detached from duty, Major Dempsey acting as Superintendent for the time and carrying out the discipline of the Gaol on the same lines as hitherto.

3. There has been a small increase in the average number of prisoners during the year, and a large proportionate increase in the number of prison offences, but the latter increase is due entirely to petty offences, of which talking and short oakum picking are the principal. The number of violent and serious prison offences has continued to steadily decrease.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

4. The conduct of the subordinate staff during the year has been very satisfactory. These officers have generally been zealous and painstaking and judicious in their intercourse with prisoners. The frequent changes which hitherto occurred in the personnel of the staff have diminished since the late increase of pay.

for securing the greatest amount of comfort on the journey; they proposed that, instead of going by the omnibus, we should hire a carriage for ourselves, and steal a march on the others, by reaching the boat, which was a small one with very limited accommodation, before they could do so; otherwise, said they, "we may have to sleep on the table, or perhaps, get no sleeping place at all." So, we took a private conveyance, and giving the necessary instructions to the driver, started off by ourselves. None of us knew where the boat was, to say nothing of the canal, and we drove on, supposing we were going in the right direction, until we reached the outskirts of the city, and then farther on until we found ourselves surrounded by wastes of sand where there were no signs of canal, or boats, or anything else contrived by human hands. Then the driver turned to us with an enquiring look as if to ask us what it was we were anxious to see. We called out "Boat!" but he found he understood not a word of English, then we tried him in all the languages we could muster, including the most approved pidgin English, but with the same result. We were now in despair! We knew that the boat would start punctually, that it was nearly the hour for her departure, and that unless we reached her by the hour appointed we should be left behind, and condemned to pass a month in Alexandria, our luggage, with money and everything else, except what we stood in, having already gone on to Suez. We called out "Boat!" but he found he understood not a word of English, then we tried him in all the languages we could muster, including the most approved pidgin English, but with the same result. We were now in despair! We knew that the boat would start punctually, that it was nearly the hour for her departure, and that unless we reached her by the hour appointed we should be left behind, and condemned to pass a month in Alexandria, our luggage, with money and everything else, except what we stood in, having already gone on to Suez.

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FOOCHOW.

His Excellency the Viceroy left for the usual tour of inspection yesterday. The wheat crop is stated to have been greatly damaged on account of the constant heavy rain that has fallen for the last few days. Though on every side we hear of nothing but bad prospects for the coming tea season, the tea box makers seem to be already actively preparing different sizes of boxes for the fragrant plant. A few tea manufacturers in the country are making any preparation for the coming season—in fact, P. King is the only district where repairing and preparation is general in the tea houses. It is stated that more than half of last year's tea men will be "laid up" for want of means and credit. It is to be hoped the Clerk of the Weather will soon change the rains he has so unmercifully allowed to continue for so long a period—about five weeks—and give us at least one week of bright sunshine, as an eternal deluge is not only far from healthy, but is depriving the community of all outdoor exercise and many native workmen of their custom and earnings. The real cause of trouble amongst the Tea Guild members, reported in our last issue, was, we understand, the present agreement re "credit" which it is the wish of a large majority of the members to do away with. This is the chief subject to be discussed upon the arrival of all the tea agents, and if possible, to cancel all the agreements entered into between the guild and foreign houses. We hear that the Emperor of China, at the request of the Viceroy and the Tartar General at Fochow, has conferred upon Mr. Geo. Phillips, H.B.M.'s Consul at this port, the Star and Ribbon of the First Division of the Third Class of the Double Dragon, which Mr. Phillips has courteously declined to accept, as the rules and regulations of the Consular Service do not, for the slender service rendered, admit of his doing so.—Echo.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SEOUL, March 20th, 1890.
It is now known that Kim Kar Jin, late Korean Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo, Chun Yong Mok, and Kim Ha Goo, were the principal intermediaries in the matter of getting the King to issue the startling Royal decree of the 14th inst., which ran thus:—"General Le Gendre is this day appointed Vice-President of my Home Office."
The approval of the Corps Diplomatique has neither been asked for nor received in connection with this appointment. This independent move on the part of Korea is stated on good authority to be the outcome of Russian, American, and Japanese intrigues, and it certainly constitutes an act of bold defiance on the part of Korea. It is, as far as that country can make it, so at present, a complete renunciation of those ties of vassalage to which China has clung with more or less tenacity for many centuries.
General Le Gendre is an American citizen. He served with the Japanese in their Formosan and other campaigns, and came to Korea in December 1884, in advance of the Japanese army, which came up to occupy this capital just after the outbreak and subsequent bloody massacres in which Kim O Kiun bound up his Russian rebels to the commitment of a crime at that time, which caused such excitement at that time. Kim Yong Mok (father of Min Yong Ik, who is now in your Colony) then President of the Foreign Office, was amongst the nobles expected to have been slain by Kim O Kiun, who acted as the willing instruments of Kim, and practically occupied the capital of Korea. Now, seeing that Le Gendre's name is indelibly written on official records of his arrival in Korea at the time of the 1884 and Chinese and anti-British outbreak, it is likely that he will be one of the Treaty Powers to view with suspicion the re-occupying of Seoul, and that they cannot avoid connecting with Kim O Kiun, the rebel outlaw who is at present under the special protection of the Japanese Government. With the arrival of General Le Gendre, a story came out in the Far Eastern press—a story, one perhaps, but nevertheless the inevitable sequence of reckless vacillation.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

HOUSE DECORATORS AND PAINTERS, HOUSE FURNISHERS, CARPET FACTOR, CABINET MAKERS, BEDDING MANUFACTURERS, CARVERS, DESIGNERS, GILDERS, PICTURE FRAME MAKERS, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CARPETS taken up, CURTAINS CLEANED and stored during the Summer months. BEDDING RE-MADE GENERAL REPAIRS, &c. BEST WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 9th April, 1890.

I enclose you the original of a letter addressed by Judge O. N. Denny to Hoon—a palace go-between. It shows how reluctant the King has been to pay his Adviser's salary. From month to month it hung fire, possibly in the hope that the learned Judge would throw up the sponge. The note and account were probably written in haste, and do not do too severe in your judgment. I have published the note and account, as I thought it would be of interest to you. I have also published the note and account, as I thought it would be of interest to you.

December 15th.
Please send me five dollars and eighty cents, the cost of the telegram to Shanghai, and three dollars and fifty cents from there here, or nine dollars and thirty cents for the two telegrams.
A few days ago the Government paid Denny thirty-three thousand taels, and is now looking round to see what it has got for this trifling sum of money. In course of time they may discover from the Judge, who is sure to remember the King in his old age. Well, now we've paid Denny and are just looking Le Gendre's wages due for services rendered during the past!

We are also watching with interest the movements of the new Adviser, and as soon as he issues a budget, particulars will be sent you without delay.

Sincerely yours, O. N. Denny.

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Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that A SPECIAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, of passing the following Resolutions:

1.—That the Capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be increased from \$7,500,000 to \$10,000,000 by the creation of 25,000 New Shares of \$125, to be issued at the price of \$42 10s. Eastern Shareholders to pay for their allotments at the current rate of the day for Demand Bills on London.

2.—That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to the Shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three Shares of which on the 31st May, 1890, they shall respectively be the Registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by the Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose, be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interest of the Company.

3.—That payment of the sum of \$42 10s. per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz:—

10 12s. 6d. on the 30th day of June, 1890

10 12s. 6d. " 30th " Sept. "

10 12s. 6d. " 31st " Dec. "

10 12s. 6d. " 31st " March, 1891.

4.—That the Directors issue to Shareholders holding shares not a multiple of Three a Fractional certificate in respect of each share in excess of or below such multiple, and allot one new share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 31st June, 1890, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

5.—That after payment of the first instalment and pending payment of the future instalments, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares, entitling the Holders on payment of the remaining instalments, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging Scrip Certificates, and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the Holders of the Shares represented by such Scrip Certificates respectively.

6.—That interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of income tax) be allowed out of the profits of the Company on all instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due, and that from the 30th June, 1890, Holders of Scrip Certificates be entitled to participate in future dividends, in proportion to the amount of instalments paid up, on an equality with the other Shareholders of the Company.

7.—That interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be charged on every instalment which shall not be punctually paid, and be paid with such instalments.

8.—That all moneys received from premiums on the said New Shares be added to the Reserve Funds.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, WADE GARDNER, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1890.

CAPTAIN GEORGE TAYLOR, INLAND SEA and JAPAN COAST PILOT.

Telegraphic Address: POWERS, Nagasaki.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1890.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS called for Tomorrow, 10th April, is POSTPONED till 24th April.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1890.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Third Ordinary Annual MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held in the CHAMBER of COMMERCE ROOMS at the City Hall, at Twelve o'clock (noon), on MONDAY, the 28th April next, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1890.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE SONGEI KOVAH PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Songei Kova Planting Company, Limited, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1890, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of enabling the Company to add power in the Articles of Association to enable the Company by its General Managers to forfeit or cancel any Shares on which any call or instalment shall remain unpaid, and to enable the Company to sell, re-allot or otherwise dispose of the same, and for the purpose of dealing with the said Shares, and for causing due notice to be given to the registered owners of such shares.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A full and complete copy of the above proposed amendments may be seen on application at the Company's Office.

Dated 28th day of March, 1890.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers.

503

TOURISTS

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.

DEAKIN BROS. & Co., 16 Bond, Yokohama, next door to Farsani's Photographic Studio.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1890.

CLERK OF WORKS WANTED for Sandakan (Borneo). Salary \$50 per month must have references as to industry and capability to superintend building operations.

Apply by letter to "BORNEO," Messrs. Danby, Leigh & Orange, Hongkong, 29th March, 1890.

514

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF SILK MERCERY, HABERDASHERY, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, the 10th April, 1890, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at his Sale-Rooms, Duddell Street. A further portion of the STOCK-IN-TRADE of MESSRS. GATE & Co., comprising:—SILK HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, LACES, CORSETS, SASH and other SILK RIBBONS, and a great variety of Ladies' Outfits, HABERDASHERY, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles will be on view on Wednesday, the 9th inst. P.M.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1890.

572

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1890.

568

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Ordinary Half Yearly MEETING of the Company, 3, Beaconsfield Arcade, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 16th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1890.

560

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twelfth Ordinary GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 2.30 P.M., for the presentation of the Report of Directors and Accounts to the 31st December, 1889, the declaration of DIVIDENDS, the election of Directors and Auditors for the Current Year, and the transaction of any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 21st inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. H. PERCIVAL, Acting Secretary.

Shanghai, 3rd April, 1890.

566

CLERK OF WORKS WANTED for Sandakan (Borneo). Salary \$50 per month must have references as to industry and capability to superintend building operations.

Apply by letter to "BORNEO," Messrs. Danby, Leigh & Orange, Hongkong, 29th March, 1890.

514

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, at 4 P.M., TO-MORROW, the 10th April, 1890, when the Liquidators will lay before the Shareholders an Account showing their acts and dealings and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted since the commencement of the winding up until the 31st December, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th inst. to the 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order, H. HARMS, for the Liquidators.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1890.

593

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornamentations, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks. While ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials of living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 8 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to SCHEELE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 10, Stanley Street.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889.

536

THE NEW EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED. (Hongkong.)

Capital \$400,000 Divided into 40,000 Shares of \$10 each of which 20,000 A shares fully paid up to be paid to the Vendors the East Borneo Planting Company, Limited, as the consideration for the Melapi Estate taken over as a going concern and 20,000 B shares to be offered for subscription.

Terms \$3 on application and the balance at call as required. Not more than \$2 to be called up at any one time and one month's notice to be given of a call.

The B shares to be entitled, for 5 years from the Registration of the Company, to a cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent per annum on the amount for the time being paid up on such shares. The A shares to be entitled to a dividend at the like rate after such payment and the residue of profits to be divided between the A and B shares on the amounts paid up respectively on such shares or to be carried to reserve or otherwise dealt with as the directors shall determine.

DIRECTORS. Bendyshe Layton, Hongkong. Henry Liston Dalrymple, Hongkong. Edward Ellis Abrahamson, British North Borneo. Alfred Parker Stokes, Hongkong.

BANKERS. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SOLICITORS. Johnson, Stokes & Master.

OFFICE. Gibb Livingston & Co., Hongkong.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The objects of the Company are to acquire the property and take over the business of the East Borneo Planting Company, Limited, as a going concern, and to plant and grow tobacco, pepper, &c., on their Estate called the Melapi Estate consisting of 100,000 selected acres of land on the now well known Kinabatangan River, British North Borneo.

The East Borneo Planting Company, Limited commenced clearing in the Autumn of 1888, and have been working their Estate to the present time. The result of the working for the year 1889 has been a crop of tobacco of the required quality as regards both size and texture of leaf, and samples have been valued by experts in London at 2/6 to 3/- per lb. and reported on in Amsterdam as of excellent quality, but the Capital of the Company has been found insufficient for the requirements of the enterprise. It has therefore been determined that the East Borneo Planting Company, Limited, shall be reconstituted, and the present Company has been formed for the purpose.

The Capital of the East Borneo Planting Company, Limited, is \$200,000, divided into 4,000 shares of \$50 each fully paid up, and the consideration to be paid to the Shareholders in that Company is the same amount in 20,000 fully paid up shares in the present Company. The remaining 20,000 shares to be offered for subscription in terms of this prospectus and to be available for the further development of the Estate.

The work which has been done on the Estate is as follows: A Manager's house and Assistants house have been built, also coole sheds and drying and fermenting sheds. Roads have been cut, drains made and jungle cleared for planting 150 fields for 1890. There is also a Pepper Plantation on which between \$4,000 to \$5,000 has been expended and the prospects of which are good. The whole is in full working order, there is an ample supply of Chinese labour.

The cash balance of the old Company and the proceeds of the Sale of the 1889 crop, which goes to Europe about May next being taken over as part of the assets, the Directors have good reason to believe that there will be nearly sufficient funds to work the crop of 1890 and that in any event it will not cost the present Company more than \$30,000. This crop, with the present organised labour force, may reasonably be expected to yield from 6 to 8 piculs a field, or an estimated value of \$100,000 to \$150,000. In good years the average yield per field may be considerably higher. The Ranau Estate British North Borneo has produced 10 piculs a field.

The results to be obtained from the first year's working of this Company with 18 months labour already done on the Estate may be reasonably expected to be as follows:—150 fields @ 7 piculs a field = 1,050 piculs or 140,000 lbs. @ 2/6 per lb. = £112,500 or £112,500 @ 3/11 = £112,500 Deduct for charges, shipping &c., (liberal estimate) 10,000 Deduct for working &c. 30,000

£72,500

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"AMOGU,"
Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HONGKONG, 8th April, 1890.
MOGUL S.S. CO., LD.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship
"MOGUL,"
Captain Johnson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 9th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1890. [541]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through cargo to New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)
THE Steamship
"CATERTHUN,"
Captain Darke, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1890. [558]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, HODEIDA, MASSAWAH, SUAKIM, JEDDAH, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, AND VENICE, (taking cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, AND ADRIATIC PORTS.)
THE Company's Steamship
"ORION,"
will be despatched as above, on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at NOON.
Cargo will not be received on board after 5 P.M. prior to date of sailing.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1890. [559]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3½ L. I. British Ship
"PATAGONIA,"
Hibbert, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1890. [552]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3½ L. I. American Ship
"WILLIAM H. MACY,"
Ambery, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1890. [415]

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3½ L. I. British Ship
"JOSEPH H. SCAMMELL,"
Thomson, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1890. [474]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship
"ABYSSINIA,"
3,651 Tons Register, Captain Lee, will be despatched for VANGUOVER, B.C., NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, at NOON.
To be followed by the S.S. "PARTHA" on the 15th May and S.S. "BATAVIA" on the 15th June.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points, by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$210.00
To Montreal, New York, &c. 250.00
To Liverpool 325.00
To London 330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates.
Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1890. [514]

Mails.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 13th day of April, 1890, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain C. Pohle, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels not to be sent on Board, (Parcels are not to be sent on Board, contents and Value of Packages are required. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1890. [4]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CHINA,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 17th April, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe. Through Bills of Lading, issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco, &c. return, \$225.00
To San Francisco, &c. return, 393.75
To Liverpool 325.00
To London 330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in San Francisco, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1890. [1]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship
"BELGIC,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 29th April, at 1 P.M.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco, &c. return, \$225.00
To San Francisco, &c. return, 393.75
To Liverpool 325.00
To London 330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1890. [514]

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Polyhymnia	Hamburg	April 9th	Siemssen & Co.
Kutsang	Calcutta	April 10th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Oceanic	Marceller	April 11th	Messageries Maritimes
Orion	Trieste	April 12th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Benlarig	London	April 12th	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Thames	Glasgow	April 14th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Kweilang	Vancouver	April 13th	Butterfield & Swire
Abyssinia	Vancouver	April 16th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Djemnah	Messageries Maritimes	April 16th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Prussen	Melchers & Co.	April 13th, at 10 a.m.
Venice, via Straits, &c.	Orion	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	April 18th, at noon.
Havre & Hamburg, &c.	Bellona	Siemssen & Co.	April 16th, at 10 a.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via N. &c.	Abyssinia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	April 24th, at noon.
San Francisco, via Ythama	Belgie	O. & O. S. S. Co.	April 29th, at 1 p.m.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	China	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	April 17th, at 1 p.m.
Straits and London	Catherthun	Russell & Co.	April 14th, at 4 p.m.
Singapore, Batavia, &c.	Anchises	Butterfield & Swire	April 13th.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Devonhurst	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About April 14th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Mogul	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About April 9th.
Shanghai, &c.	Telemachus	Butterfield & Swire	April 11th.
Pakhoi, Haiphong, &c.	Amoy	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Haiphong, &c.	Archuse	Messageries Maritimes	April 12th, at 3 p.m.
Swatow	Marie	A. R. Marty	To-morrow, daylight.
Coast Ports	Piccola	Melchers & Co.	To-morrow, at 8 a.m.
	Namba	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	April 11th, daylight.

Intimations.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED,
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.
Established 1880.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [195]

P. C. FULLERT,
LICENSED INLAND SEA PILOT.
NAGASAKI.
Will meet ships off
IWOSIMA OR KOKUREN.
Telegraphic address: FULLERT, Nagasaki.
FULLERT, Kobe.
13th November, 1880. [49]

NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.
In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
D. GILLIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [15]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour (Thin Car at 12.45).
3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
THURSDAYS.
NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.
SATURDAYS.
NIGHT TRAMS at 8.45, 9, 10.30, 11 P.M.
SUNDAYS.
10.40 A.M.; 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
3 to 9.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.
Single Tickets are sold in the Cars Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.
MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [510]

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPIRYNE.
(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains troy)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTIPIRYNE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.
Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China, Japan & Singapore.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1890. [424]

NOTICE.
JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEVE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.
THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.
Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., (Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says)
"It is the best disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1888. [12]

NOTICE.
THOMAS KEAR & CO.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS,
YAU-MAT-ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1889. [26]

GRIFFITH'S
NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
No. 2, Duddell Street,
(Between the New Oriental Bank, and Mr. Lammer's Auction Rooms),
Entrance from Duddell Street or Ice House St.

MR. GRIFFITH'S STUDIO is open daily from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. for producing First-class PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS in all the latest styles. Views of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, with choice illustrations of Chinese life and character, always ready.
Portraits enlarged to life size and painted in Oils or Water Colours by First-class Artists. Miniatures on Ivory, and all kinds of reproductions.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1890. [542]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman, Managing Directors.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.
LEE SING, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.
Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.
Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [51]

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
With Hypophosphates of Lime & Soda.
PALATABLE AS MILK.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and without any loss of time.
AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS, AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN OF ALL AGES it is unrivalled in its results.
Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
Agents for China and Hongkong: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (LIMITED)
Hongkong, 20th December, 1888.

To be Let.

TO LET.
FROM 1st February next, Nos. 53, 55, & 57, PEEL STREET.
Apply to
EDWARD GEORGE.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1890. [180]

TO LET.
NOS. 25, 27, 29, and 31, ELGIN ROAD, behind the Old Union Church.
TOP FLOOR of No. 17, Old Bailey Street.
Apply to
ACHEE & Co.,
17, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1890. [554]

TO LET, AT THE PEAK.
DUNNOTTAR, R. B. Lot No. 20, for 1 year, from 15th April, 1890.
Apply to
B.
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1890. [337]

TO LET.
ROOMS in "COLLIER CHAMBERS."
2 SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st May.
2 SEYMOUR TERRACE.
SEYMOUR TERRACE.
"STONEHENGE," Robinson Road, from 1st May.
5 PEDDAR'S HILL, from 1st May.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1890. [13]

TO LET.
NO. 4, BELLIOS TERRACE. Possession may be taken on 1st April, Rent \$45.
Apply to
"T."
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1890. [425]

TO LET.
NO. 4, DES VUEX VILLAS, Mount Kellet Peak, from 1st May, 1890.
Apply to
HUGHES & EZRA.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1890. [510]

TO LET.
A HOUSE in WEST TERRACE.
Entry 1st May.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1890. [511]

TO LET.
ONE LARGE ROOM on the Ground Floor of 13, Praya Central. Suitable for an Office.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1890. [497]

TO BE LET.
FROM the 1st of April next—The HOTEL SHOP at present in the occupation of Gate & Co. and the one adjoining thereto.
For particulars, apply to
R. LYALL,
Secretary,
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1890. [483]

TO LET.
FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE, 15, Praya Central.
2ND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 64, Queen's Road Central.
Apply to
LAI HING & Co.,
No. 15, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1890. [469]

TO LET.
FROM the 1st of March, ROOMS suitable for OFFICES on the first floor of the PREMISES in Pedder's Street at present occupied by Caldwell, MacGregor & Co.
Apply to
CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1890. [195]

TO LET.
Possession from 1st April next.
HOUSE No. 16, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to
L. KIRCHMANN,
No. 4, Ladder Street Terrace.
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